

To the Public.

The Whig Central Committee of Michigan beg leave to lay the following facts before a candid public:

The suspicion that has long existed of the alliance of Mr. Birney, the abolition candidate for the Presidency, with the Loco-foco party, is at length confirmed. On the 25th of September last, in pursuance of an agreement made with the party leaders in Saginaw county, in this State, he was nominated as their candidate for the State Legislature by a regular Convention of the Loco-foco party at Saginaw city, having previously authorized a friend, who was a member of that party, to express his willingness to accept the nomination. Of this fact, there is not the least possible doubt. Great efforts have since been made, and are making, to conceal the evidence—especially of Mr. Birney's acquiescence in the nomination, and his adherence to democratic principles, and the Polk and Dallas party; but these facts can no longer be denied. We are enabled to submit evidence of a character to convince every candid mind. We leave the public to judge. Subjoined is the sworn statement of Wm. S. Duggs, Esq., a gentleman of intelligence, and perfectly unimpeachable character. We vouch for his unsullied honor and veracity.

J. M. HOWARD,
F. A. HARDING,
S. BARSTOW,
D. SMART,
JOHN OWEN,
Detroit, October 14, 1844.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss.
WAYNE COUNTY,

William S. Duggs of Detroit, in said county and State, being duly sworn, says, on Wednesday, the 9th day of October instant, he left the city of Detroit for the purpose of going to Saginaw, in this State, and ascertaining the facts and circumstances relative to the nomination of James G. Birney, Esq., to the Legislature of the State by the Democratic party in the County of Saginaw; that on the 12th day October last, he called at the dwelling house of J. B. Garland, Esq., about nine miles from the city, and held a conversation of considerable length with him, in which said dependent, who said Garland, was a member of the Democratic party, to doubt his impartiality between the two great parties. Therefore we cannot any longer give him our support. We have also carefully considered the position and principles of the different candidates for the Presidency. We regard J. K. Polk as the candidate of Southern Democracy (so called), nominated by the pledged candidate of annexation. We have read his letters, and the resolutions passed by his friends in their public meetings, and constrained to believe with the editor of the New York Evening Post, that the annexation of Texas means nothing more than the extension and perpetuation of slavery at the risk of war. But on the contrary, we find Henry Clay and his supporters fully committed against the nefarious project—he and they being pledged to go against annexation. Our doubts, who have heretofore existed, are fully removed by his last letter to the editors of the National Intelligencer. The condition alone on which he said Garland, had had several conversations with said Birney, some days previous to the meeting of said convention, in reference to said Birney's becoming such candidate, in which the latter expressed to him his (said Birney's) willingness to accept such nomination, remarking that he should be quite willing to accept it, if tendered to him, and would, if elected, serve the country to the best of his abilities, and refrain from agitating the question of Abolition in the House; that he, said Birney, was a Jeffersonian Democrat, and always had been. Said Garland also stated to this dependent, that when in the said convention he was questioned by other members respecting Mr. Birney's political sentiments and opinions, and that in answer, he stated to the convention what he then stated to this dependent; dependent then asked him what other authority he had for making said statement to the convention? to which he replied that he had in his possession a letter from Mr. Birney himself, authorizing him to make such statement; dependent then requested him to show him the letter; said Garland declined, remarking that he would show it to no one, unless said Birney should deny having authorized him to make such statement, in which case he would produce it. Said Garland is a man of respectability and good standing, and a Democrat of influence in said county. He expressed his determination to vote for Birney, and to do all in his power to promote his election, affirming that he (Birney) was the regularly nominated candidate of the party, and that those of the Democrats who had declared against him constituted but a mere faction. He also stated that he was well acquainted with Mr. Birney, and that the latter was in the habit of frequently stopping at his house. Dependent then requested said Garland to make an affidavit of the facts he had thus stated, but he refused, alleging that he had been informed that Mr. Birney's nomination was producing some excitement abroad, and perhaps injuring the Democratic party, and he was unwilling to do anything which might have affected.

Dependent further says, that on the day before, he had a conversation with Mr. E. Jewett, the keeper of the house at which said convention was held, and was informed by him that he heard said Garland state in said convention, in a public manner, that Mr. Birney had professed to him to be a Democrat, and promised, if elected, "to carry out Democratic principles." Said Jewett refused to give dependent a written statement of this fact, for the same reason given by Mr. Garland for his refusal, but the fact that said Garland did make such a declaration in the convention, is to the knowledge of this dependent, generally stated, and believed by the residents of the village where the convention was held, and that in conversation with numerous persons there, of all political parties, he heard no one deny the fact. Dependent further says, that a written statement of said Garland's declaration in the convention was, some days after it was held, and after Mr. Birney had left Saginaw for the East, drawn up by another delegate of the same convention, and submitted to Mr. Garland, and corrected and approved by him, in which the following passage occurs:

"Mr. Birney had declared to him (Garland), his willingness to receive the nomination for Representative at the hands of the Democratic party."

But the gentleman who drew it up and now has it in possession, refuses to permit it to be published. Dependent further says, that he called on Mr. Jenny, the editor of the 'North Star,' a Democratic newspaper printed at Saginaw city, in which the proceedings of said convention were published, and was shown by him the original manuscript containing the said proceedings, and that the following is a true copy thereof, as published in said newspaper on the 2d of Oct.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Democratic delegates from the several townships in the County of Saginaw, met in Convention, pursuant to notice previously given, at the house of E. Jewett, in Saginaw city, on Saturday the 25th day of September. Albert Miller, Esq. was called to the chair, and Truman M. Waters, appointed secretary.

The object of the Convention was stated to be, to nominate suitable persons to be supported at the ensuing election, for county officers. The following delegates appeared and took their seats:

Saginaw—E. N. Davenport, Joshua Blackmore, Albert Miller, Anthony R. Swarthout, James A. Kent.

Taymouth—A. F. Hayden, J. Malone, J. B. Gar-

land, James Farquharson, John Farquharson.

Tuscola—T. M. Waters, E. Davis, E. Ellis, H. Davis, A. B. Williams.

Trumbull—Thos. McCarty, Wm. Shields, Robt. Ute, Sam'l Shattock, Jas. G. Gorle.

Hanover—S. S. Campbell, J. F. Marsac, Benj. F. Caswell, Sherman Wheeler, Louis Tramy.

The following nominations were made by the Convention:

For Representative—James G. Birney.

For Associate Judges—Gardiner D. Williams, Andrew Evers.

For Treasurer—Sydney S. Campbell.

For Sheriff—Blackmore.

For Judge of Probate—Albert Miller.

For County Clerk—W. L. P. Little.

For Register of Deeds—Thomas Simpson.

For County Surveyor—James J. McCormick.

For Coroners—E. N. Davenport, E. Davis.

Resolved, That the above ticket be declared unanimously nominated by this Convention.

A. MILLER, Chairman.

T. M. WATERS, Sec.

Said Editor refused to part with the manuscript, on the ground of a breach of confidence. The fact of Mr. Birney's acquiescence in said nomination, and adhesion to the party nominating him, is of general notoriety in said county, and especially in Saginaw city, and is further proved by the following published declaration of G. D. Williams, Thomas McCarty, A. H. Hayden, and N. Beach, all leading Democrats in said county, and two of them, Mr. Hayden and Mr. McCarty, members of said Convention.

One of the delegates to the Convention, (a gentleman of truth and veracity,) held on the 26th of

September last, stated that Mr. Birney, professed to him to be a Democrat, and stated that he (Birney) would carry out Democratic principles.'

And further this dependent with not.

W. S. DRIGGS.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 18th day of October, A. D. 1844.

THEO. WILLIAMS,
Justice of the Peace, Wayne county, Mich.

From the Boston Courier.

Renunciation of the Liberty Party.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Oct. 23, 1844.

Dear Sir.—At the request of some of our Liberty friends in this place, I enclose for publication in your next paper, a statement of their reasons for abandoning James G. Birney, which they are desirous of presenting to their brethren elsewhere. They wished to send it to you through some individual known to you, in order that you might be assured of the genuineness of the document. It is gratifying to find that they are opening their eyes to the true position of their party, and their duty to the country at the approaching election.

Very respectfully yours,

JAMES H. DUNCAN.

J. T. BUCKINGHAM.

To the EDITOR of the COURIER :

Sir.—The undersigned, citizens of Haverhill, Mass., have been active members of the Liberty party, and our efforts in the cause of Abolition have been well known in this vicinity. In advocating the election of James G. Birney, we supposed that we were acting in accordance with moral duty, and promoting the well-being of the slave and his master. But his recent acceptance of the nomination from the miscalculated Democratic party, to a seat in the Michigan Legislature, and his expression that there was more danger of the annexation of Texas by the election of Henry Clay than of James K. Polk, lead us to doubt his impartiality between the two great parties. Therefore we cannot any longer give him our support. We have also carefully considered the position and principles of the different candidates for the Presidency. We regard J. K. Polk as the candidate of Southern Democracy (so called), nominated by the pledged candidate of annexation.

We have read his letters, and the resolutions passed by his friends in their public meetings, and constrained to believe with the editor of the New York Evening Post, that the annexation of Texas means nothing more than the extension and perpetuation of slavery at the risk of war. But on the contrary, we find Henry Clay and his supporters fully committed against the nefarious project—he and they being pledged to go against annexation.

Our doubts, who have heretofore existed, are fully removed by his last letter to the editors of the National Intelligencer. The condition alone on which he said Garland, had had several conversations with said Birney, some days previous to the meeting of said convention, in reference to said Birney's becoming such candidate, in which the latter expressed to him his (said Birney's) willingness to accept such nomination, remarking that he should be quite willing to accept it, if tendered to him, and would, if elected, serve the country to the best of his abilities, and refrain from agitating the question of Abolition in the House; that he, said Birney, was a Jeffersonian Democrat, and always had been. Said Garland, attended said convention, (which was held at the house of E. Jewett); that James G. 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certain that I shall speak again against him to me, nothing but the deepest sympathy for a brother fugitive from southern slaves, deep disgust and good reason to be sorry for his own conduct of his political party, such a proportion of the clique

object is writing at the time of the meetings and send Remond, and we were shamefully gaged, after the facts in the case and myself being in after having attended by the way, was to be held a Lodge and Wednesday, that our old and would be present the Liberty party they might be, to stay and attend, convene upon the appointment who, after making S. P. Andrew

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Frederick Douglass,

Lyons, Oct. 27th, 1844.

Whig Mass Meeting at Rochester.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 15, 1844.

I suppose your readers see enough of the great

Whig gathering at Rochester, on the 2d, in the Whig press, extolling the enthusiasm of the people, the eloquence of the speakers, &c. & &c. But perhaps a few words from one who was a looker on, but not with political eyes, may be not uninteresting. Being at Rochester at the time, and having business in Rochester, I availed myself of the extra train which connected the Whigs as a means of conveyance. The cars were loaded with some 1500 persons, which increased to more than 3000 before reaching Rochester, filling three large trains to overflowing. Arriving in the city the evening of the 1st, I found the streets crowded with men, bonfires burning in the corners of principal streets, and the air ringing with the buzz and yell of the gathering "decency and responsibility" of the country. After passing the night in a large wool warehouse, in company with perhaps 500 others, I came into the streets at daylight, ready to witness a continuation of the sights and sounds of the previous night. One word as to my fellow-lodgers, staunch supporters of the Anti-Slavery Slaveholder, who is the candidate of the Whigs. The floor of the warehouse was given over to clean wool, thus affording a comfortable bed; but entering amidst the motley crew, lying scattered on the floor, my first impulse was, (as I now see was the case with some other men whose appearance bespoke responsibility,) to button up my overcoat, so as to make the way to my pocket less easy, lest some of the party should be so false to their principles as to ravage the depository. After taking this precaution, I lay down in a vacant spot, and was kept awake most of the night by the mingled succession of license and ribald songs, mingled with salutes of all kinds and of a purer cast; yet the low, the vile, and disgusting was too prominent, showing the moral condition of the majority of the wretched beings. As the day advanced, thousands continued to pour from the country around, and canal boats and railroad cars were constantly swelling the increasing crowd. At eleven o'clock, the immense procession began to move to the place of gathering, a field of about fifteen acres, a mile and a half from the city. The long train of wagons, bearing countless burdens and devices, made a fine show, if one could only forget the object for which they were convened; but this was impossible, as the deafening roar for Henry Clay kept it ringing in the ear, and the mottoes and devices of the banners told the pitiful story.

We command at this solemn crisis to every journal in this country, opposed to the annexation of Texas, the replication of the thrilling lines, on this subject, from the Boston Courier, which we have placed in our poetical department.

and manned by some dozen men, dragged along by twenty powerful horses, it was finely decorated, but, as if to mar the whole effect, a *cow* (as the animal is called in the political vocabulary) was fastened, much to the poor creature's discomfort, half way up the mast. However, other people didn't seem to regard it as I did, but shouted with much apparent satisfaction and glee, from which I suppose the exhibition of the said *cow* must have some important bearing upon whig politics, which I, from my ignorance, cannot see. A great stuffed image of a negro was carried in another wagon, intended to throw ridicule on the annexation of Texas. It seemed to me an insult to human rights, thus to hold up an effigy of a man, with a skin darker than our own, in order to serve a political end; and the heavy shout of laughter, and cries of, "See that nigger!" showed the respect for the colored people of this *par excellence* Whig anti-slavery party. At length, the field was filled with the vast multitude, and the speakers began to hold forth from five different stands. I stationed myself near the principal one, from which Cassius M. Clay was to address the people. He spoke in glowing terms of the evil of slavery, ending, as usual, by an exhortation to vote for his kinsman, Henry Clay, whose full length portrait hung before the stand in sight of the crowd of people. While he was appealing to the humanity of his audience, and stirring up their feelings against the annexation of Texas with his slavery, I wanted to propose that painter should be employed to add to the portrait of the candidate, some mottoes taken from his own mouth, such as, "Far from having any personal objections to the annexation of Texas, I should be glad to see it" — "I do not think a permanent acquisition ought to be lost for the sake of a temporary institution" — "Go home, and mind your own business! My slaves are fat and sleek," &c. &c. But I suppose the Whigs would have thought me a mad fanatic for daring to propose to have the rest sentiments of their great leader thus made known, and might perhaps kick me off the ground; and as I had no particular desire to be thus treated, I kept quiet. All the speeches were of the usual cast of political speeches. Able eloquent men were engaged, and arguments in regard to the Tariff, &c. advanced, which had some show of truth and weight; but every where was the painful fact apparent of blindness to the great evil that was eating like a cancer, into the vitals of the nation; nay, I should say, that has spread its poisonous virus through the whole land. And the tame subserviency of the party to the slavery of the South. As I stood on the field, and looked over the mighty assemblage, all ready to raise to the highest office in the country, a man who holds fifty men and women, in God's own image, as chattels, and says, "that is property which the law makes property," my heart swelled with grief and shame; and had I not felt that truth is mighty, and must prevail, I should have despised of poor-blighted and oppressed humanity. As the sun sank toward the west, the multitude dispersed in various directions—subdued, so far as the influence of strong drink was concerned, but drunk with the spirit of party, and shouting huzzas for Clay in deafening and discordant tones. Returning to the city, the 25th Ash and Hickory poles erected in its streets told the same story of the maddening effects of the political excitement that is now sweeping over the land with as baneful an influence as the pestilence itself.

At the close of Mr. Bradburn's speech, the convention adjourned to meet again in the evening. Of the second meeting, I have neither time, nor room to say much, though much might be said. Suffice it to say, that I attended with the hope that they would have been magnanimous to allow me to explain, as I had been freely charged with misrepresentation:—this, however, they refused to do. I therefore gave notice of my intent, in connexion with Mr. Remond, to hold a meeting the next evening in Liberty Hall, for the purpose of reviewing the proceedings of that convention. This announcement, Mr. Bradburn exclaimed, there would be a jubilee in hell. He was quite unprepared for the success of Liberty party in New-Bedford—they certainly have a hard cause to defend. I call upon them, if they would make a safe voyage, to set out some of their rotten timber, and replace it with new, and man their ship with honest and trustworthy sailors; that is, if he had been treated so unmercifully, before any one. To which Mr. Bradburn made no other reply than the highly insulting exclamation, "Bath!"

I would not have brought this whole matter to light, except in consequence of Mr. Bradburn's seeming denial of the truth of my statement. Mr. Ezra R. Johnson, a Liberty party man, came up to me in the convention, with all the impudence and hardness of a scold and a bully, and demanded me as a liar. Now, I undertake to say that Mr. Bradburn will not decline to make any statement as made above—he will certainly protect the whole affair—if he does not, I can appeal to those having a better recollection of such things than himself, for the accuracy of the above statement—for this was no matter between myself and Mr. Bradburn alone, but was known to all the other acting agents attending the one hundred conventions.

At the close of Mr. Bradburn's speech, the convention adjourned to meet again in the evening. Of the second meeting, I have neither time, nor room to say much, though much might be said. Suffice it to say, that I attended with the hope that they would have been magnanimous to allow me to explain, as I had been freely charged with misrepresentation:—this, however, they refused to do. I therefore gave notice of my intent, in connexion with Mr. Remond, to hold a meeting the next evening in Liberty Hall, for the purpose of reviewing the proceedings of that convention.

First—we had no such. Second—sympathy with us, that they merely were therefore inclined, as well as a high refuse co-operation do their own part, in their own parties, in their own

conventions, was the main cause that prevented the

success of the

POETRY.

"Give these stirring lines a fresh circulation.
From the Boston Courier.

A RALLYING CRY FOR NEW-ENGLAND,
AGAINST THE ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.

BY A YANKEE.

Rouse up, New-England! Buckle on your mail of
proof subline,
Your stern old hate of tyranny, your deep contempt
of crime!
A traitor plot is hatching now, more full of woe and
shame,
Than ever from the iron heart of bloodiest despot
came!

Six slave States added at a breath! One flourish of a
pen,
And fathers shall be riveted on millions more of men:
One drop of ink to sign a name, and Slavery shall
find,
For all her surplus flesh and blood, a market to her
mind!

A market where good Democrats their fellow-men
may sell:
Oh, what a grim of fiendish glee runs round and round
through hell!

How all the damned leap up for joy, and half forget
their fire.

To think men take such pains to claim the notice of
God's ire!

Is't not enough that we have borne the sneer of all
the world,
And bent to those whose haughty lips in scorn of us
are curled?

Is't not enough that we must hunt their living chattels
back,
And cheer the hungry bloodhounds on that howl upon
their track?

Is't not enough that we must bow to all that they de-
cree,—

These cotton and tobacco lords, these pimps of slav-
ery?

That we must yield our conscience up to glut Oppres-
sion's maw,

And break our faith with God to keep the letter of
Man's law?

But must we sit in silence by, and see the chain and
whip

Made firms for all time to come in Slavery's bloody
grasp?

Must we not only half the guilt and all the shame en-
dure,

But help to make our tyrant's throne of flesh and
blood secure?

If hand and foot we must be bound by deeds our fa-
thers signed,

And must be cheated, guil'd and scorn'd, because they
too were blind,

Why, let them have their pound of flesh—for that is
in the bond—

But woe to them if they but take a half hair's breadth
beyond!

Is water running in our veins? Do we remember
still,

Old Plymouth rock, and Lexington, and glorious Bunker
Hill?

The debt we owe our fathers' graves? and to the yet
unborn,

Whose heritage ourselves must make a thing of pride
or scorn?

Gray Plymouth rock hath yet a tongue, and Concord
is not dumb;

And voices from our fathers' graves, and from the fu-
ture come;

They call on us to stand our ground, they charge us
still to be

Not only free from chains ourselves, but foremost to
make free!

The homespun mail by mothers wove, that erst so
freely met

The British steel, clothes hearts as warm with Pil-
grim virtues yet;

Come, brethren, up! Come, mothers, cheer your sons
once more to go

Forth to a nobler battle-field than with our oiden-
foe!

Come, grasp your ancient buckler, gird on your an-
cient sword,

Let Freedom be your bastion, your armory God's
word;

Shout! God for our New-England! and smite them
gentle and thighb,

The cursed race of Amalek, whose armor is a lie!

They fight against the law of God, the sacred human
heart:

One charge from Massachusetts, and their counsels
fall apart!

Rock the old Cradle yet once more! let Fugue Hall
send forth

The anger of true-hearted men, the lightning of the
North!

Awake, New-England! While you sleep, the foes
advance their lines:

Already on your stronghold's wall their bloody ban-
ner shines!

Awake! and hurl them back again in terror and de-
spair—

The time has come for earnest deeds, we're not a man
to spare!

THE PLANTATION SONG.

The following song is said to be sung by the slaves
as they are chained in gangs when about to start to
the far off South—children taken from parents, hu-
bands from wives, and brothers from sisters.

See these poor souls from Africa,

Transported to America;

We are stolen and sold to Georgia—will you go along
with me?

We are stolen and sold to Georgia—go sound the jubi-
ilee.

See wives and husbands sold apart,

The children's screams!—it breaks my heart!

There is a better day a coming—will you go along
with me?

There is a better day a coming—go sound the jubi-
ilee.

Gracious Lord! when shall it be,

That we poor souls shall be all free?

Lord, break them slavery powers—will you go along
with me?

Lord, break them slavery powers—go sound the jubi-
ilee.

THE REFORMER.

BY R. H. BACON.

The true Reformer, like the pioneer,
Who hews the western forest, must throw by
All thought of ease or resting till he die:

Nor in his noble breast admit the fear

Of ill; although, through life, he may not hear

The voice of friend, nor see one loving eye

To cheer him on his way of duty big,

And warn him when his foes are lurking near!

Yet finds beauty, by his dauntless hand,

Shall rise in loneliness, where now the gloom

Of error doth the light of truth withstand;

The lonely wilderness he falls shall bloom

Throughout all eternity; and those who now
Scowl with mad hate, before his tomb shall bow

MISCELLANY.

From a Dublin paper.

Zoximus 184. B. and T. B. C. Smith.

That far-famed poet, who in the 'dead waste' and
middle of the night' is wont to waste his sweetness
upon Carlisle-bridge, and who is known by the clas-
sical appellation of 'Zoximus' was brought before
the magistrates of College-street police-office yes-
terday, charged with having obstructed the public
footway in Sackville-street on the night preceding,
while singing a ballad which collected a large crowd
of the midnight *dilettanti* around him.

The complainant was the illustrious 184 B., who
stated that at 12 o'clock on Thursday night he found
Zoximus at the corner of Lower Abbey-street, sing-
ing in his own peculiar and highly characteristic
style a political song which appeared to be exceedingly
popular with his audience; so much so, indeed,
that they insisted on encoring it again and again.

Complainant ordered him 'to move on and not ob-
struct the passage'; but Zoximus refused to stir,
alleging that was a lucky corner—that he made
7d. there already, and that nothing would induce
him to leave the favored spot. 184 B., therupon
seized the bard by the collar, and said, 'for the usage
of the Essex County Washingtonian, that
he had been travelling the country for years, and
had amassed quite a neat fortune in telling his pitiful
tale of woe!' He has several accomplices, who are
supposed to be white men. He was, in default of
a large number of persons, and collected quite a hand-
some sum of money. The money thus collected, he
spent in buying country produce in Ohio, which
he sold at a profit of 25% in Pittsburg to sell
for him. They divided the spoils among them, and
at the end of the year each was enabled to pocket a
handsome sum of money as his share of the profits.
He also visited other cities and towns. It is supposed
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